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THE MEDICAL REPORT
FOR THE
STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN,
1905.

RETURN OF THE STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF NEGRI SEMBILAN
 FOR THE YEAR 1905.

				Europeans and Eurasians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Tamls.	Others.	Total.
No. of inhabitants in 1904	...	...	772	48,017	63,182	6,467	309	118,747	
,, Births during the year 1905	...	26	251	2,826	70	24	3,197		
,, Deaths	,, 1905	14	1,294	1,384	335	38	3,065		
,, Immigrants	,, 1905	638	10,291	3,047	2,210	197	16,383		
,, Emigrants	,, 1905	533	10,784	2,737	1,713	41	15,808		
,, Inhabitants in 1905	...	889	46,481	64,934	6,699	451	119,454		
Mean—									
Increase, or	...	117	...	1,752	232	142	2,063		
Decrease	...	...	1,536	...	...	...	1,536		

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN OF NEGRI SEMBILAN FOR THE YEAR, 1905.

	Solar Maximum.	Temperature.				Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General Direction.	Winds.
		Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.				
January ...	164	90	74	16	80.8	5.04	75.3	E.	
February ...	165	90	74	17	80.8	3.24	75.4	E.	
March ...	175	92	75	17	83.2	4.76	70.8	E.	
April ...	162	90	75	14	81.6	8.64	80.7	S. E.	
May ...	158	89	76	12	80.7	10.11	83	S. E.	
June ...	157	89	75	14	81.9	4.72	77.1	S. E.	
July ...	156	89	74	12	80.3	8.28	80.1	S. E.	
August ...	157	88	73	13	79.4	7.91	81.1	S. E.	Not recorded.
September ...	150	88	74	14	81.7	6.46	74.8	S. E.	
October ...	150	94	74	14	82.8	8.15	74.4	S. E.	
November ...	151	94	74	12	81	10.19	80.2	S. E.	
December ...	153	94	74	17	83.7	6.96	72.9	E.	
Totals & Means ...	158	90	74	14	81.1	84.46	77.1		

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS IN 1905 AT THE FOLLOWING
INSTITUTIONS:--

EUROPEAN AND GENERAL HOSPITALS, GAOL, SEREMBAN HOSPITAL, MANTIN, THE DISTRICT HOSPITALS AT TAMPIN, KUALA PILAH AND JELEBU, AND THE BERI-BERI HOSPITAL, PORT DICKSON.

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admissions.	Deaths.		
GENERAL DISEASES.					
Small-pox	
Chicken-pox	2	...
Measles	
Typhus	
Dengue	
Influenza	
Plague	
Mumps	3	...
Diphtheria	
Febricula	26	...
Enteric Fever	12	5
Cholera	
Dysentery	15	471
Yellow Fever	
Beri-beri	104	1,084
Malarial Fever—				52	1,188
(a) Intermittent unclassified—(outstations)		24	565	33	589
Quotidian			20
Tertian Simple	520	2	528
Quartan	14	...	14
Irregular	2	...	2
Type undiagnosed	20	2	20
(b) Remittent	18	3	18
(c) Pernicious Malaria	...	9	131	27	140
Malarial cachexia	33	2	33
Phagedæna—					5
(a) Sloughing	63	4	63
(b) Hospital gangrene			
Erysipelas	1	...	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	...	160	2,965	241	3,125
					196

* i.e., the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Diseases.			* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Brought forward		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
			160	2,965	241	3,125	196
GENERAL DISEASES---(cont.)							
Septicæmia	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Do. Puerperal	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Tetanus	...	...	...	
Tubercle	...	...	...	4	2	4	
Leprosy	...	...	1	12	5	13	3
(a) Tubercular	...	...			
(b) Anæsthetic	...	...			
Yaws	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Syphilis—	...	...	9	55	6	64	2
(a) Primary	...	...	...	17	...	17	
(b) Secondary	...	...	...	11	...	11	1
(c) Inherited	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Scrofula	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	99	...	99	5
Hydrophobia	...	...			
Scurvy	...	...			
Alcoholism	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Delirium Tremens	...	...			
Rheumatic Fever	...	...			
Rheumatism	...	...	15	220	2	235	5
Gout	...	...			
New Growths, non-malignant	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Do. malignant	...	...	...	5	2	5	1
Rickets	...	...			
Anæmia	...	...	1	105	15	106	2
Old Age	...	...	...	13	12	13	
Diabetes mellitus	...	...			
Do. insipidus	...	...			
Debility	...	...	13	108	13	121	7
Other Diseases	1	82	16	83	1
Childbirth	6	...	6	
		Carried forward	200	3,718	317	3,918	224

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‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	200	3,718	317	3,918	224
LOCAL DISEASES.					
NERVOUS SYSTEM.					
Sub-Section 1—					
Neuritis ...	...	5	...	5	
Meningitis ...	...	1	...	1	1
Myelitis ...	...			
Hydrocephalus ...	...			
Encephalitis ...	...			
Abscess of Brain ...	...			
Congestion of Brain ...	...			
Sub-Section 2—					
Apoplexy ...	...			
Paralysis ...	...	3	13	2	16
Locomotor Ataxy ...	...	1	3	...	4
Chorea ...	...			
Epilepsy ...	...	1	1	...	2
Neuralgia ...	...	...	9	...	9
Hysteria ...	...			
Sub-Section 3—					
Idiocy ...	...			
Mania ...	...			
Melancholia ...	...	2	...	...	2
Dementia ...	...			
Insanity ...	...	2	40	1	42
Other Diseases of the System ...	...	...	2	2	2
EYE.					
Conjunctiva—					
Conjunctivitis ...	...	8	...	8	2
Cornea—					
Keratitis ...	...			
Ulceration	15	1	15	2
Ophthalmia	2	24	...	26
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	211	3,839	323	4,050	238

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‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Diseases	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	211	3,839	323	4,050	238
LOCAL DISEASES—(cont.)					
EYE—(cont.)					
Schlerotic—					
Staphyloma... ... ... ...	...	1	...	1	
Iris—					
Iritis	1	4	...	5	
Glaucoma					
Hypopyon					
Lens—					
Cataract	1	2	...	3	
Eyelids—					
Entropion					
Other Eye Diseases	4	12	1	16	6
EAR.					
Inflammation ... ... ... ...	...	1	...	1	
Other Ear Diseases ... ... ... ...	...	6	...	6	
NOSE.					
Inflammation					
Other Nose Diseases ... ... ... ...	...	3	...	3	
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.					
Membranes—					
Pericarditis... ... ... ...	...	1	...	1	
Endocarditis					
Valvular Diseases ... ... ... ...	...	13	4	13	1
Muscular Substance—					
Hypertrophy					
Dilatation ... ... ... ...	...	2	...	2	1
Other Diseases of the System					
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.					
Larynx—					
Laryngitis	1	1	...	2	
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	218	3,835	328	4,103	246

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‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	218	3,885	328	4,103	246
LOCAL DISEASES—(cont.)					
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—(cont.)					
Bronchi—					
Bronchitis ...	...	...	142	1	148
Asthma ...	...	...	13	1	13
Lung—					
Congestion ...	...	...	...
Hæmoptysis ...	...	...	2	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	57	26	59
Gangrene ...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	...	...	125	65	146
Emphysema ...	...	...	1	...	1
Pleura—					
Pleurisy ...	...	...	7	1	7
Empyema ...	...	...	2	1	2
Other Diseases of the System ...	...	...	2	1	2
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.					
Mouth—					
Stomatitis ...	...	...	2	...	2
Dental Periostium ...	...	...	3	1	3
Gum-boil ...	...	...	...
Fauces—					
Tonsilitis ...	...	...	1	9	10
Stomach—					
Gastritis ...	...	...	6	...	6
Dyspepsia ...	...	...	77	...	82
Intestines—					
Appendicitis ...	...	...	1	...	1
Sprue ...	...	1	8	2	9
Hernia ...	...	...	11	...	11
Constipation ...	...	...	33	...	33
Diarrhoea ...	...	8	229	55	237
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	263	4,614	482	4,877	270

* i.e., the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

† "Total cases treated" will, of course, include those remaining in Hospital at the end of the previous year.

‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	263	4,614	482	4,877	270
LOCAL DISEASES—(cont.)					
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—(cont.)					
Rectum and Anus—					
Hemorrhoids	8
Fistula in ano	4	1
Liver—					
Hepatitis	12	...
Abscess Liver	4	1
Cirrhosis	11	5
Congestion Liver	4
Jaundice	2	...
Peritoneum—					
Peritonitis	5	4
Ascites	33	15
Other Diseases of the System	1	23	...
LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.					
Spleen—					
Splenitis	54	3
Bubo	57	...
Lymphangitis	57
Elephantiasis	5
Other Diseases of the System	3	...
URINARY SYSTEM.					
Kidney—					
Acute Nephritis
Bright's Disease	2	36
Hæmaturia	6	...
Chyluria	6
Bladder—					
Cystitis	1	3
Calculus	1
Other Diseases of the System	8	...
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	270	4,888	520	5,158	284

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‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
<i>Brought forward</i>	270	4,888	520	5,158	284
LOCAL DISEASES—(cont.)					
GENERAL SYSTEM.					
Urethra—					
Stricture	...	3	...	3	
Prepuce—					
Phimosis	...	5	...	5	
Paraphimosis	...	2	...	2	
Penis—					
Soft Chancere	4	110	...	114	9
Scrotum—					
Sloughing Scrotum	...	8	1	8	1
Tunica Vaginalis—					
Hydrocele	...	5	...	5	
Testicle—					
Orchitis	1	27	...	28	
Epididymitis	
Other Diseases (male)	...	2	...	2	
Uterus—					
Metritis	
Uterine Displacements	...	1	...	1	
Amenorrhœa	...	5	...	5	
Dysmenorrhœa	
Menorrhagia	...	1	...	1	
Leucorrhœa	...	1	...	1	
Other Diseases (female)	...	6	1	6	
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.					
Bones—					
Ostitis	
Periostitis	...	5	...	5	1
Caries	...	2	1	2	
Necrosis	...	2	1	2	
<i>Carried forward</i>	275	5,073	524	5,348	295

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‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
Brought forward ...	275	5,073	524	5,348	295
LOCAL DISEASES—(cont.)					
ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION—(cont.)					
Joints—					
Synovitis ...	...	5	...	5	2
Ankylosis ...	...			
Spine—					
Caries Spine ...	...			
Curvature Spine ...	...			
Muscles—					
Myalgia ...	...	3	...	3	
Other Diseases ...	...	9	2	9	3
CONNECTIVE TISSUE.					
Cellulitis ...	...	10	...	10	2
Abscess ...	3	113	5	116	4
Gangrene ...	...	4	3	4	
Other Diseases ...	...	2	...	2	1
SKIN.					
Eczema ...	...	19	...	19	
Psoriasis ...	1	15	...	16	4
Herpes... ...	1	3	...	4	
Do. Zoster... ...	...	1	...	1	
Ulcer ...	106	862	3	968	52
Boil ...	...	1	...	1	
Carbuncle ...	1	6	1	7	
Onychia ...	...			
Whitlow ...	...	1	...	1	
Other Diseases ...	1	19	1	20	
GENERAL INJURIES.					
Burns and Scalds ...	1	4	1	5	
Sunstroke ...	...			
Multiple Injury				
Starvation				
Shock				
Carried forward ...	389	6,150	540	6,589	363

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‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

Diseases.	* Remaining in Hospital at end of 1904.	Yearly Total.		† Total Cases Treated.	‡ Remaining in Hospital at end of 1905.
		Admis- sions.	Deaths.		
Brought forward ...	389	6,150	540	6,539	363
LOCAL INJURIES.					
Burns and Scalds ...	...	9	...	9	1
Wounds ...	9	202	7	211	7
Sprains ...	...	11	...	11	
Dislocations ...	...	11	...	11	2
Fractures, simple ...	1	19	2	20	1
Do. compound ...	4	13	3	17	1
Other Injuries ...	3	26	...	29	
Surgical Operations ...	...			
Cholecystotomy ...	...	1	...	1	
Malformations ...	...			
POISONS.					
Mercury ...	...			
Alcohol ...	...			
Opium ...	...			
Other Poisons ...	...	1	...	1	
Poisoned Wounds ...	...			
PARASITES.					
Distoma Sinense ...	...			
Toenia Solium ...	...			
Ascaris Lumbricoides ...	...	7	...	7	
Anchylostomum Duodenale ...	...			
Oxyuris Vermicularis ...	...			
Filaria Medinensis ...	...			
Acarus Scabiei ...	1	47	...	48	2
Tinea Circinata ...	...	3	...	3	
Other Parasites ...	...	3	...	3	
Under Observation ...	...	5	1	5	4
Malingering ...	...	9	...	9	
	TOTAL ...	407	6,517	553	6,924
					381

* i.e., the year previous to that for which the Return is made.

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‡ The figures in this column to be carried on to the next year's Return.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.

REPORT ON THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1905.*

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

2. The figures for population, which appear at the head of the Model Report, must be taken (as usual) as only approximate.† The birth- and death-rates calculated from these figures per 1,000 were as follows :

NUMBER OF BIRTH- AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 LIVING ANNUALLY DURING 1905.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Tamils.	Others.	All nation- alities.
Births	29	5	43	10	53	27
Deaths	13	27	21	50	83	25

These figures are an improvement on those of former years and that improvement is due chiefly, as I believe, to the diminution of the factor which causes beri-beri.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

3. As regards these subjects there is much to be said. Generally speaking, and in terms of comparison with former years, this has been a healthy one. The principal diseases have been less virulent and extensive, and there have been no unusual epidemics.

HOSPITALS AND ADMINISTRATION.

28. The admissions for all causes to all hospitals during 1905 numbered 6,517, a slight decrease on the previous year, due to fewer admissions at out-stations. The case-mortality was the same—viz., 7.9 per cent., or, excluding cases admitted moribund, 5.8 per cent. of all cases treated; a degree of success which published records do not show any other of the States, or any of the Settlements, to have yet attained.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

29. Table B attached shows the principal diseases and the mortality from them.

Fever and next beri-beri lead in the number of admissions; diarrhoea or dysentery, next after pulmonary diseases (phthisis), in mortality.

30. All but $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cases of beri-beri admitted from year to year are Chinese patients. The proportion of the Chinese admitted for beri-beri to all Chinese admitted, therefore, affords a simple index of the real prevalence of this malady. Judged in this way it has since 1900 steadily diminished. In the year reviewed only 28 per cent. of the Chinese treated had beri-beri as compared with 31 per cent. in the year before.

31. During recent years there has also been a steady decline in what may be called the virulence of the type, and correspondingly in the case-mortality. Actually, 1,188 cases were treated and 102 died. The death-rate from it in all the State hospitals during 1905 amounted to only 4.3 per cent. (1904—5.4 per cent.) including cases admitted moribund. Excluding these, the rate was only 2.7 per cent., a record for Negri Sembilan.

At Seremban, where most of the cases were treated, the death-rate, reckoned in the last way, was only 1.1 per cent.

32. The diminishing intensity of the disease noted here has been observed at many other places also—e.g., Straits Settlements, Christmas Island, Kuantan, the Philippines.

The cause upon which this fortunate change depends cannot be discussed here. But in the hospitals under my charge the use of cured rice, instead of stale Siamese or Rangoon, has contributed, I feel convinced, very largely to the reduction of mortality in cases admitted.

All the Native States hospitals share the benefit of whatever the outside factor may be, which has so mitigated the character of the disease: but in few or none of these institutions has the use of cured rice been adopted; so that a comparison of the results obtained under this regimen with those of the other hospitals will prove instructive.

33. The hospital accommodation was increased during the year by the erection at Seremban of a surgical and one general ward: neither, however, at the time of writing, completed for occupation.

* Returns not printed.

† The Chinese population probably much over-estimated?

VACCINATION.

34. It occurred to me that the many native schoolmasters in Government employ, being the best educated and the most intelligent amongst the Malays, might be made use of as vaccinators. As the result, we have now 28 out of 34 native gurus qualified as vaccinators, and during the current year I hope all may have become efficient. In this manner we shall have established vaccination stations everywhere throughout the country, easy of access, especially to the Malays, and it will be possible to put into active operation the Vaccination Act, which has hitherto been a dead letter. Moreover, the 34 schoolmasters may be counted as a small army of vaccinators, who could, in case of an urgent outbreak of small-pox, render immediate and efficient service if called upon.

35. The use of quinine, in capsules containing each a dose of 5 grains, to be placed on sale at cost price—one cent. per dose—at every school and police station, makes headway, but slowly. There were, however, 63,900 capsules sold and distributed during the year, and one cannot but suppose that every dose consumed in this malarious country may have helped in some degree to the prevention of cases of fever. I propose this year to supply in similar form simple medicaments for diarrhoea, for dysentery, and for purgative purposes. The scheme would appear to commend itself as advisable to all those who have glimmerings of knowledge of preventive medicine. But while the department is prepared to supply quinine and the other medicines in this form to all who ask for it, we have not the machinery for securing its wide distribution, and I regret to say that, although the Government have approved, the various departments have done little to promote the scheme.

ADMINISTRATION.

36. The staff available for service during the year has consisted of myself, District Surgeon W. S. Milne, one European nurse, four assistant surgeons and apothecaries, thirteen dressers, four probationers, and one vaccinator. As the table shows, 6,924 in-patients and 12,641 out-patients have been treated by this staff in the Seremban and the five district hospitals.

There remain, at the time of writing, vacancies for three assistant surgeons and apothecaries, six dressers and one steward. Even with these vacancies filled, work will be carried on at great disadvantage as compared with hospitals at home, or even in India, where the staff provided is far stronger than allowed here.

37. The efficiency of the work done may be measured by the success of the results, and the moderate cost at which they were obtained.

The total cost for each patient was	... ... ... ... \$13.74
,, per bed occupied was	... ... ... ... 93.34 p.a.
The cost per in-patient per diem	... ... ... ... .38

(These figures do not include salaries).

The rates, including all charges, were respectively : *

Per bed	... ... ... ... ... ... ... \$143.88
Per head	... ... ... ... ... ... ... 21.10
Per head per diem	... ... ... ... ... ... ... .58½

38. These rates, I venture to think, will compare favourably with those of any other hospitals in the tropics.

39. An interesting comparison is the proportion borne by the purely administrative charges to all expenses incurred—in other words, the cost of administration.

The total expenditure on all heads, exclusive of salaries of the Medical staff but including wages of the native attendants, for the year, was \$53,975. The salaries amounted to \$29,067—i.e., it cost \$100 to administer \$185.

In 1904 the figures were, respectively, for salaries \$19,870, for other charges \$69,908, or \$100 to administer \$351.

In the Straits Settlements the expenses similarly reckoned were, in 1904, \$234,666 for emoluments and \$270,234 for other charges—i.e., it cost \$100 to administer \$115.

40. During the year I was notified that Mr. D. K. McDowell, c.m.g., Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements, had been appointed Inspector-General of all Hospitals and Medical Institutions, Federated Malay States.

METEOROLOGICAL.

42. There was an increase of rainfall over that of the previous year. The average for the whole State was 84.46 compared with 68.24 inches of rain in 1904. The雨iest district was Seremban, where the total rainfall of 110.61 inches was registered during the year. The least rainy was Kuala Pilah, 64.67 inches.

W. L. BRADDON,
State Surgeon.

* Five to six cents per head per diem would cover cost of rent of capital sunk in buildings at 10 per cent. interest.

